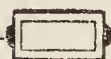


BOROUGH OF REDCAR.



NORTH RIDING (GUISBOROUGH)
COMBINED DISTRICTS.



. REPORT .
for the Year 1944
of the Medical Officer of Health,
C. R. GIBSON, M.A., M.B., CH.B.,
D.P.H.



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
REDCAR BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MR. MAYOR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1944, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 49/45. It is shorter than pre-war reports, but, in view of the removal of the restriction on the publication of population figures, etc., I have thought it might be of interest to resume the inclusion in the report of summaries of figures providing some measure of the health of the population, in order that an estimate may be made of the direction and extent of any progress or change.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the Borough at the middle of 1944 as 23,840. The last census in 1931, gave the population as 20,259, and the estimated population showed each year a gradual increase until 1940 when it had reached 23,860, after that it fell slightly, to 22,910 in 1943, and the present estimate shows a recovery of almost one thousand in the year.

The number of births of residents in the district was 501, the largest number ever recorded. This corresponds to a birth-rate of 21.0 per thousand of population, which may be compared with the average yearly figure of 16.1 in the period 1939—43, and of 15.5 in the five years 1934—38.

There were 297 deaths of residents in the year, corresponding to a death-rate of 12.5, as against an average rate of 13.7 in 1939—43 and of 12.0 in 1934—38. The lowest average death-rate in the district was after the last war, when, during 1919—23, it averaged 10.4.

The number of infant deaths—that is, deaths under 1 year of age—was 8 only, corresponding to an infant mortality rate of 16 infant deaths per thousand births. This compared with a rate of 38 in the Combined Districts, and of 46 in England and Wales for the year 1944, and with a rate of $52\frac{1}{2}$ in the borough during 1939—43 and of $54\frac{1}{2}$ in the five years before that. In this connection I would like to draw attention again to the excellent work of the Child Welfare Centre in Turner Street, managed by a Voluntary Committee under the Presidency of the Mayoress, and with financial assistance from the North Riding County Council. During the year ended 31st March, 1945, 604 children attended the Centre and the average weekly attendance was 143. Most of the credit for the low infant mortality however, must be given to the mothers for following so well the advice given them by the general practitioners.

These vital statistics, and the figures for earlier five-year periods for comparison are given in Table 1 of the appendix to this report. The table covers a period of 46 years during which the population has trebled. The earliest Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Redcar Urban District Council that I have is for the year 1899; in that year the birth-rate was 24.6, while the death-rate was, in the Coatham Ward 14.4, and in the Redcar Ward 23.0. In 1900 out of 115 deaths at all ages in the district, 28 were of infants under 1 year of age, 8 of children under 5 years, and 30 of aged persons, aged 65 years or upwards. The infant mortality rate was 136 per thousand

births. In 1944, out of 297 deaths at all ages, 8 were of infants under 1 year of age, 4 in children under 5 years, and 177 were of persons aged 65 years or upwards. Expressing this in another way the average age of those dying in the area of the Old Kirkleatham and Redcar Sanitary Authorities in 1893 was 34 years, in the Redcar Urban District in 1919, 44 years; and in the Redcar Borough in 1944, 61 years. One cannot conclude that in 50 years the span of life in the area has been lengthened by 27 years; in the earlier periods there was a larger proportion of infants and children and a smaller proportion of old people. The altered incidence of death is partly the cause and partly the result of the changed age-constitution of the population. Death has not only changed the age at which it strikes; it has changed its weapons correspondingly. In 1900 there were 10 deaths in young children from the acute infections and diarrhoea; in 1944 there were, while the general population had trebled, 5 deaths from the acute infections and none from diarrhoea.

Among notifiable infectious diseases during the year measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria were all prevalent in the borough.

Seventy-three cases of scarlet fever were notified, thirty-seven of them in the four months February to May. Isolation at home is recommended in this disease unless there are special circumstances, such as insufficient accommodation, or the danger of infecting milk-supply. Fifty-three cases were removed to the Joint Isolation Hospital and twenty remained at home. This disease is now usually one of the least dangerous of the infections, and, for those cases removed to hospital and treated with scarlet fever antitoxin, an isolation period of two weeks is usually found sufficient.

Sixty-six cases of diphtheria were notified but in four the diagnosis was not confirmed after removal to hospital and bacteriological examination. This is the greatest number of cases in the borough since 1934 when there were 83. Twenty-six of the cases were over 15 years of age and thirty-six below that age. Of the children under 15 years of age affected with diphtheria sixteen had received at some time prior to twelve weeks before the onset of the disease a full course of immunisation (i.e. the two standard injections): all recovered. Of the twenty children who had not been immunised three died. There were 57 cases in which schools might have been implicated in the infection, by the attendance there either of the patient or of some school child from the house; in 20 of these the West Dyke School was affected, in 18 the Warwick Road School (to which children from the West Dyke School usually move on attaining a certain age), and in 19 instances 8 other schools figured, with from one case to four. In May 1944 all the schools in the borough were visited in the course of an endeavour to secure more immunisation and it was found that the West Dyke (particularly the Infants' Department) and the Warwick Road Schools had the lowest proportion of immunised children. The Dormanstown Schools, where, in the Infants' 83% were immunised, and in the Juniors' 70%, had only one case of diphtheria. When it was apparent that the West Dyke and Warwick Road Schools were principally affected these were visited to attempt to discover carriers and some throat-swabs were taken. The numbers immunised in this and adjoining districts during 1944 are given in the following table; in this borough 437 received a full course of immunisation during 1944. As the number of children born in 1943, who would, in 1944, reach an age at which they should be protected by immunisation, was 397, it may be inferred that the percentage of children immunised has very slightly increased.

Diphtheria Immunisation : N. R. Combined Districts.

	Guisborough U.D.	Loftus U.D.	Redcar Borough.	Saltburn and Marske U.D.	Skelton and Brotton U.D.
No. of children immunised :					
during 1943	145	223	890	176	410
during 1944	134	114	437	111	58
Estimated number of children under 5 years of age	620	635	1810	459	1090
Estimated percentage of these immunised at end of 1944	63	48	66	80	60
Estimated number of children aged 5—14 years	1187	1225	3698	816	1957
Estimated percentage of these immunised at end of 1944	72	75	65	98	60
(A) Cases of diphtheria in 1944 in children under 15 years	1	7	36	0	1
(B) Number included in (A) known to have completed a course of immunisation not less than 12 weeks before the onset	0	4	16	—	0
(C) Deaths from diphtheria in 1944 in children under 15 yrs.	0	0	2	0	0
(D) Number included in (C) known to have completed a course of immunisation not less than 12 weeks before the onset of the disease	—	—	0	—	—

107 cases of measles were notified during the year ; an epidemic commenced in the middle of December, during the latter half of which month 75 cases were notified. The outbreak of course continued into the current year and then reached its zenith, so that the fact that there were no deaths from the disease in 1944 cannot be taken as evidence of the entire harmlessness of the epidemic.

Twenty-seven cases of whooping cough were notified and there was one death from this disease.

There were 35 new cases of tuberculosis during the year and thirteen deaths, twelve of them from tuberculosis of the lungs. Both the number of new cases and of deaths are still increased over the pre-war figures. The following table illustrates the progress that has been made in dealing with tuberculosis :—

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis: N. R. Combined Districts.

	Number of deaths from Resp. Tuberc.	Unnotified before death.	Notified before Death.			
			Number	Percentage known sputum positive.	% dying within one month of notification.	% dying five years or more after notification.
1920—24	... 187	70	117	25	26	0·0
1925—29	... 173	36	137	46	17	3·6
1930—34	... 110	17	93	58	16	7·5
1935—39	... 105	18	87	68	13	13·8
1940—44	... 125	17	108	71	10	9·3

The number of deaths decreased in each successive period with the exception of the last, when war conditions were responsible for some increase. The proportion of cases unnotified before death has fallen from 1 in 3 to about 1 in 7, and most of these latter, occurring in institutions outside the area, may have been notified in the district of occurrence. The percentage of the notified cases known to be sputum positive has increased steadily from 25% to 71%, owing to the increasing use being made of laboratory facilities provided. In the earliest period 26% of those dying died within one month of notification, as against 10% in the last period, while in the five years prior to the war over 13% of those dying had survived at least five years after notification, the largest proportion so far achieved.

Ambulance Facilities: The Corporation possess two Motor Ambulances for non-infectious cases. These were run during the year by the Civil Defence Service. The number of calls on the ambulances was 471, or nearly 40 per month, and the total mileage run was 8,326. The maximum number of calls attended in one day was six.

Verminous Infestation: Two cases only of scabies were reported through the schools. Of 116 civilian patients admitted from the borough to the Joint Isolation Hospital during the year eighteen, or 15½%, were found to be infested with head-lice. No case of infestation with body-lice has come to notice, but reference is made in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (following this) to action required for dealing with infestation of premises by bugs.

After the issue of the Scabies Order in 1941, arrangements were made by the Council for the use of part of the premises at Swiss Cottage as a cleansing station. Owing to the small number of cases of scabies reported this has not been required.

Venereal Disease: Assistance has been given in affording publicity to educative work in combatting venereal disease by displaying in public lavatories posters on the subject supplied by the County Council.

Water-Supply of the Area: All houses in the borough have a direct piped supply. The largest number are supplied from the Council's Waterworks and reservoir, but Dormanstown, Warrenby and adjoining western portions of the borough are supplied by water purchased in bulk by the Council from the Tees Valley Water Board. The few houses at Kirkleatham are supplied by the Cleveland Water Company.

During 1944 the supply was satisfactory both in quantity and quality. Samples have been regularly submitted by the Council's Water Engineer for both chemical and bacteriological examination and summaries of the results are given in the Appendix. None of the waters supplied have at any time been found to have a solvent action on lead.

Post-war Housing: The Council propose to erect in the first two years after the war 50 temporary houses and 256 permanent ones. One site of 2·8 acres, at Severn Road, is already owned by the Corporation and roads and sewers are completed. It is proposed to erect here 36

cottages for aged persons. Negotiations are in train for the purchase of two other sites: a small site fronting Broadway East, for 18 cottages for aged persons, and 34 acres on the Dales Estate between South Avenue and Kirkleatham Lane where the remainder of the houses will be erected.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. GIBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Guisborough,

August 15th, 1945.

APPENDIX.

Statistics and Social Condition of the Area.

Area (in acres): 7,035.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1944: 23,500.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1944) according to Rate-books: 7,436.

Rateable value: £172,283.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £718.

Redcar is a residential and seaside resort and has also important iron and steel works.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year 1944,

by

W. TUTIN,

A.R.S.I., M.I.P.C., M.S.I.A., M.I.H.,

CERTIFIED MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTOR (R.S.I.)

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

Health Department,
Ridley House,
Redcar.

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Redcar.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report giving a statement of the work carried out by your Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1944. In the course of the year the work of the Department has been carried out under great difficulties, and has been greatly affected by War conditions. Restriction of supplies and shortage of labour has held up much repair work, which awaits the return of workmen from the War Services.

Inspections.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of inspections made during the year under review :—

Total number of inspections	...	...	3261
Total number of re-inspections	...	...	3649
Total number of nuisances found	...	...	2428
Total number of nuisances abated	...	...	2422
Total number of Informal Notices (including verbal and written notices)	...	...	2010
Total Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	Nil.
Total number of Informal Notices complied with			2004
Total number of Statutory Notices complied with			Nil.
Total number of Informal Notices outstanding			6
Total number of Statutory Notices outstanding			Nil.

Sanitary Works and Improvements.

Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	310	Defective W.C. basins	...	...	16
Choked drains	...	...	290	Choked street gullies	...	...	20
Choked and defective eave spouts	160			Defective paving of yards	...		10
Choked sewers	...	...	50	Defective set-pots	...	...	9
Defective flushing apparatus	...		26	Defective fireplaces	...	...	21
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc. in an insanitary condition	15			Premises in a verminous condition (including Military)	...		552
Defective construction of drains	9			Overcrowded condition of premises	7		
Dirty condition of dwellinghouses	92			Choked and defective rain-water pipes	...	...	12
Dirty condition of water-closets, urinals, etc.	...	...	74	Broken plasterwork	...	...	80
Accumulation of rubbish	...	...	40	Premises in need of lime-washing	9		
Defective roofs	...	...	20	Offensive smells	...	...	152

Sanitary Works and Improvements—continued.

Dirty condition of yards	12	Insufficient sink accommodation	7
Defective floors of dwellinghouses	30	Dirty condition of cowsheds ...	4
Defective and insanitary condition of sinks	7	Defective construction of windows	10
Choked and defective waste-pipes	22	External walls requiring repointing	150
Defective and dangerous con- dition of outbuildings ...	4	Dampness of dwellinghouses ...	100
		Total ...	<u>2330</u>

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

Number of infected houses inspected	...	143
Number of infected houses disinfected	...	143
Number of schools disinfected	... ..	8
Number of classrooms disinfected	... ..	78

Factories and Workshops.

Number of inspections of Factories and Workshops	51
Number of nuisances found	14
Number of nuisances abated	14
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector	4

Offensive Trades.

Offensive Trades on Register at end of year	...	1
Number of inspections carried out	... ..	12
Number of nuisances dealt with	... ..	6

Bakehouses.

Number of Bakehouses on Register	...	...	40
Number of notifications received from H.M. Inspector			2
Number of notifications dealt with	...	...	2
Number of Bakehouses added to Register		...	Nil.
Number of Bakehouses removed from Register			Nil.
Number of nuisances discovered and dealt with			11
Number of inspections	...	...	98

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowkeepers within the Borough	...	8
Number of Cowsheds within the Borough	...	16
Number of Registered Cowkeepers	... ..	8
Number discontinued during the year	... ..	Nil.
Number registered during the year	... ..	Nil.
Number of inspections	... ..	82
Number of notices dealt with	... ..	9

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	35
Number discontinued during year	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number registered during year	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	109
Number of notices dealt with	...	...	...	...	8

Public Conveniences. Throughout the Borough the Public Conveniences consist of seven sets of buildings, where washing accommodation is provided, together with lavatory accommodation for men and women. In addition, there are eight separate urinal buildings. The conveniences have been cleansed daily throughout the year. During the War years they have suffered great damage, and temporary repairs have been carried out in readiness for the coming season. The conveniences are in need of extensive alterations to bring them up to a reasonable standard, and in addition I would suggest that more accommodation be provided along the sea front, especially for summer use.

Water Supply. The eastern portion of Redcar is supplied with water from the Corporation Reservoir. This Reservoir is fed from the Cleveland Water Company, the Adit, and Worts Well Spring. These three waters are mixed and chloraminated before entering the Reservoir, and all water is filtered after leaving the Reservoir and before being supplied to consumers.

The western portion of the Borough, including Dormanstown and Warrenby, is supplied with water purchased in bulk from the Tees Valley Water Board.

The village of Kirkleatham, part only of which is within the Borough Boundary, is supplied direct by the Cleveland Water Company. Samples of water are taken regularly for analysis.

Summer Camps. In Redcar we have two summer camping grounds. These are licensed under Section 269 of the 1936 Public Health Act, and accommodate approximately 600 campers at a time. The camps are usually occupied for about four months in each year. They have proper sanitary conveniences and are all on the water carriage system. The camps are well managed.

Markets. During the year the market has been open, although on a very limited scale. Only local stallholders have had stalls out on Saturdays, chiefly selling greengroceries. The market has been cleaned up each Saturday night.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. During the year, as in previous War years, assistance was given to the R.A.F., Military and Civil Defence Units stationed in and around Redcar, under the above heading. Billets and blankets were fumigated. The following is a summary of action taken :—

Blankets fumigated	...	...	...	...	11,400
Private houses sprayed and fumigated	...	...	...	...	144
Billets sprayed and fumigated	...	...	...	...	408

All blankets were placed in sealed rooms and fumigated by means of sulphur dioxide. Rooms were sprayed with an effective disinfectant solution and then sealed up and fumigated with sulphur dioxide. In many cases it was necessary to remove skirting boards, picture moulding, door facings, etc. Wallpapers were stripped and burned. Re-visits were made to the premises, and if necessary a second treatment was given, usually two or three weeks after the first treatment.

Shops Acts. Regular inspections have been carried out during the year of the shops in the Borough with a view to seeing the requirements of the sanitary provisions of the above Acts were being observed. The following is a summary of defects found and remedied :—

	Number Inspected.	Number Remedied.	Number Outstanding.
Rooms not at reasonable temperature ...	10	10	Nil.
Lack of ventilation	6	6	Nil.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	5	5	Nil.
Lack of accommodation for taking meals ...	2	2	Nil.
Insufficient washing accommodation ...	2	2	Nil.
Seats not provided for assistants	1	1	Nil.

In all cases I have found a willingness to comply with my request without having to take any formal action.

Rat and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. During the year three men were employed on the Rat Campaign throughout the Borough. A plan was prepared showing all the manholes, and each manhole was numbered. The manhole tops were then taken off and where found to be stiff were greased, and where the benching in the manhole was not wide enough to allow bait to be placed on, a metal tray was fixed on the side of the manhole. This was the first preparation before the actual baiting commenced. 880 manholes were treated this way, and 872 were first baited with a piece of sausage rusk. On an average, 80 manholes were baited and poisoned each week. The baiting consisted of placing 6 ozs. of damp sausage rusk in each manhole, and for four consecutive days examining these manholes to see how much had been eaten, and replenishing same to the 6 ozs. On the fifth day 12 ozs. were put in, which included 5% zinc phosphide. On the Saturday morning all the manholes were examined, the bodies collected, and the poisoned bait removed. All these records were kept on a form, showing the complete “takes”, good “takes”, and small and no “takes”, both for ordinary sausage rusk and sausage rusk plus the poison. It was found from this that with the poison added to the sausage rusk there were 39 good “takes” and 205 small “takes”, and the number of bodies found were 96. From these results it was calculated that 2,779 rats had been killed.

The next treatment was with Barium Carbonate as the poison, and bread mash, using 8 ozs. of bread mash for the ordinary four days baiting, and on the

fifth day 16 ozs., which contained 20% Barium Carbonate as poison. The procedure was the same as in the first treatment, with this exception, only those man-holes were treated with the bait and poison which had taken the poison bait on the first treatment. From these there were five good "takes", 100 "small" "takes", and 41 bodies found. Thus from calculation 808 rats were killed on the second treatment. From the whole campaign, 3,687 rats were poisoned.

In addition to this, a surface campaign has taken place throughout the Borough, where we have had infestations of rats. The area was divided up into blocks, and treated with the Block System; also, the Reservoir Type Infestation has been dealt with, both with bait and poison, and gas.

I might mention that this work has thrown a heavy burden on our Department, and could not have been carried out without the neglect of other duties.

Closet Accommodation. The whole of the Borough is on the water carriage system with the exception of 14 houses at Kirkleatham. This area was taken into the Borough after the completion of our general conversion scheme. There are also 12 pan-closets in use at the Warrenby Ironworks. No sewer is available in this part.

Sewerage. No extension of the main sewerage scheme took place during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection and Disposal. The costs for this service continue to rise owing to the increase in wages and running costs. Five refuse vehicles and twenty men are continually engaged on this work.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the low-lying land between Trunk Road and Warrenby. This ground will accommodate us for a number of years to come.

Street Cleansing. Street cleansing is carried out by the "beat" system, which continues to work satisfactorily. A mechanical sweeping machine has been used on the main roads during the summer months. Drifting sand during the winter months causes a considerable amount of extra work both in street cleansing and gully cleansing. The North Riding County Council make a contribution towards the cost of cleansing of all main roads in the Borough.

Salvage. Salvage collection continued throughout the year, and the following articles were collected and sold:—

Salvage—continued.

Article.	Weight.		Amount.		
	Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	173	10	1,138	10	4
Ferrous Metals	59	0	131	5	4
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	0	23	12	0
Textiles	19	0	210	13	10
Rubber	11	14	29	8	1
Bones	10	4	48	12	6
Bottles and Jars	27	18	84	8	3
Kitchen Waste	129	13	244	7	5
Miscellaneous Articles	3	13	23	18	0
			<hr/>		
			435	12	9
			<hr/>		
			£1,934	15	9

Expenses in connection with salvage for the year amounted to £1,214, which left a balance of £720 15s. 9d. excess of income over expenditure. There was a marked decrease in all salvage materials.

In conclusion I wish to express my deep appreciation of the support received during the year from my Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee, and my best thanks to the Members of the Staff for their continued loyalty and assistance during the year.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. TUTIN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

1. SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Period.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths at Ages		Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.	Yearly Birth-rate.	Yearly Death-rate.	Infant Mortality Rate (Infant deaths per thousand births).
				Under 1 year.	1—4 years.				
1899—1903	7,695	1022	582	127	50	?	26.6	15.1	124
1904—1908	8,900	1216	605	131	58	42	27.3	13.6	108
1909—1913	10,509	1336	668	132	73	56	25.4	12.7	99
1914—1918	11,400	1227	685	90	?	61	21.5	12.0	73
1919—1923	15,450	1655	803	133	65	59	22.3	10.4	80
1924—1928	17,708	1506	935	99	58	68	17.0	10.6	66
1929—1933	20,314	1507	1155	86	55	59	14.8	11.4	57
1934—1938	22,526	1740	1352	95	34	54	15.5	12.0	54
1939—1943	23,522	1893	1612	99	25	69	16.1	13.7	52
1944	23,840	501	297	8	4	13	20.7	12.5	16

2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1944

(other than Tuberculosis).

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2	3	4	5	10	15	25	35	45	65	Cases Admitted Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	73	—	—	1	4	8	9	32	12	4	1*	1	—	53	—
Diphtheria	62	—	—	—	2	2	21	11	18	6	2	—	—	58	3
Pneumonia	25	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	1	9
Erysipelas	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	6	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	107	1	1	4	15	13	65	4	4*	—	—	—	—	4*	—
Whooping-cough	27	5	4	3	3	4	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Maline	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These are cases in non-civilians.

3. PATIENTS ADMITTED TO GUISBOROUGH & DISTRICT
JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL
(from North Riding Combined Districts).

	1/4/33 to 31/3/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	39/40	40/41	41/42	42/43	43/44
Scarlet Fever	149	290	148	220	227	128	26	48	27	32	110
Diphtheria	54	132	23	30	32	73	32	56	73	36	22
Enteric Fever	2	3	—	44	4	1	2	1	2	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Puerperal Fever	3	3	4	5	3	1	—	—	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	18	5	6	4
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	29	30	36	40
TOTAL	210	429	177	301	266	210	85	154	139	114	179
Service & outside patients (included)	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	25	24	29	32

4. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses completed in 1944 :

(a) Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	106
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	256
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Con- solidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	81
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	140
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	16

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :

(1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses where work is in progress but not yet complete	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(3) Number of notices in course of preparation (not yet served)	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(4) Number of notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	Nil.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices :					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.

4. HOUSING STATISTICS—continued.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

D. Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 :

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding :

- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year | 166 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | 321 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | 943 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 160 |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 15 |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 61 |
| (d) Particulars of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil. |

TABLE 5.

Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from
The Spring, Upleatham, submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories,
Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Date of Sample	...	Mar. 6	June 5	Aug. 2	Sept. 5	Dec. 6
Turbidity, parts per million, ... Silica Scale		5	less than 5		less than 5	
p.H. Value	...	6·6	6·5		6·6	6·5
Hardness: Total	...	11·5	11·5		12·0	11·5
„ Temporary	...	3·0	3·5		3·5	3·5
Parts per 100,000						
Total Solids dried at 180°C.		22·0	22·0		23·0	22·0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	4·2	4·2		4·3	4·0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	0·40	0·44		0·56	0·52
„ Nitrites	...	absent	absent		absent	absent
Free Ammonia	...	0·0000	0·0000		0·0000	0·0000
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	absent	0·0000		0·0000	0·0008
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.		0·005	0·000		0·015	0·000
Metals	...	absent	absent		absent	absent
Bacteriological Results:						
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°C. in 2 days		1	1	80	2	0
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20° in 3 days		4	3	180	26	8
B. Coli (Type I)*	...	absent	absent	present 100 c.c.	absent	absent
C. Welchii Reaction	...	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent

TABLE 6.

Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from
The Tunnel, Council Waterworks, submitted to The Counties Public Health
Laboratories, Queen Victoria Street E.C. 4.

Date of Sample	...	Mar. 6	June 5	Aug. 21	Sept. 6	Dec. 5
Turbidity, parts per million, Silica Scale	...	less than 5	less than 5		less than 5	less than 5
p.H. Value	...	7.1	6.9		6.9	6.9
Hardness: Total	...	64.0	65.0		65.0	67.0
Temporary	...	31.0	32.0		32.0	32.5
Parts per 100,000						
Total Solids Dried at 180°	...	80.0	80.0		85.0	80.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	3.7	3.8		3.9	3.8
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
„ Nitrites	...	absent	absent		absent	less than 0.001
Free Ammonia	...	0.020	0.017		0.019	0.022
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0000	0.0000		0.0004	0.0006
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°		0.010	0.000		0.005	0.005
Metals: Iron	...	0.010	0.015		0.020	0.030
Manganese	...	0.06	0.055		0.020	0.070
Bacteriological Results:						
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37° in 2 days		1	7	4	20	1
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20° in 3 days		3	9	120	280	38
B. Coli (type I)	...	absent	absent	present in 10 c.c.	present in 10 c.c.	absent
C. Welchii Reaction	...	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent

TABLE 7.

Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples
from the Cleveland Water Co.'s Reservoir, Upleatham.

Date of Sample :	March 8	June 6	August 3	Sept. 6	Dec. 5
Turbidity, parts per million, Silica Scale	5	less than 5	less than 5	less than 5	
p.H. Value ...	6·8	6·8		6·6	7·5
Hardness : Total ...	4·5	5·0		4·5	4·0
Temporary ...	0·0	0·0		0·0	0·0
Free Chlorine Reaction ...	absent	absent		absent	absent
parts per 100,000					
Total Solids dried at 180° ...	11·0	11·0		9·5	8·0
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	2·1	2·1		1·7	1·4
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	0·00	0·00		0·00	0·06
„ Nitrites less than 0·001		absent		absent less than 0·001	
Free Ammonia ...	0·029	0·0016		0·0004	0·013
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°	0·115	0·068		0·220	0·320
Metals : Iron ...	0·015	0·005		0·010	0·020
Bacteriological Results :					
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°C. in 2 days	1	2	1	4	1
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20°C. in 3 days	30	16	38	75	50
B. Coli (type I) ...	absent	present in 100 c.c.	present in 100 c.c.	present in 10 c.c.	present in 100 c.c.
C. Welchii Reaction ...	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent

TABLE 8.

Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples
from Borough Council's Reservoir.

Date of Sample	Jan. 3	Feb. 7	March 6	April 3	May 2	June 5	July 3	August 2	Sept. 5	Oct. 3	Nov. 6	Dec. 4
Turbidity, parts per million Silica Scale	...	8	8	5	8	8	10	8	5	8	5	5
pH. Value	...	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Hardness: Total	...	23.0	22.5	21.5	22.5	21.0	21.5	21.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.5
Temporary	...	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	8	8.5
Free Chlorine Reaction parts per million	...	0.25	0.2	0.25	0.1	absent	absent	absent	0.07	0.1	0.10	0.4
Parts per 100,000												
Total Solids, dried at 180°	...	33.5	32.5	32.5	33.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	32.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	0.16	0.10	0.20	0.26	0.24	0.12	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.20
" Nitrites	...	absent	absent	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Free Ammonia	...	0.0460	0.68	0.059	0.062	0.078	0.060	0.096	0.14	0.11	0.83	0.063
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0060	0.0090	0.0046	0.0070	0.011	0.0096	0.013	0.0084	0.014	0.0096	0.0068
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°	...	0.105	0.095	0.085	0.070	0.080	0.070	0.100	0.070	0.110	0.189	0.125
Metals: Iron	...	0.010	0.007	0.007	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.010	0.020	0.015
Manganese	...		0.010	0.010	0.014	0.014	0.010	0.014	0.010	0.010	0.014	

Bacteriological Results:

Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°C. in 2 days	1	3	1	18	2	2	11	1	12	1	2	4
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 22°C. in 3 days	15	9	6	220	24	5	16	40	110	4	8	5
B. Coli (type I)	...	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	present in 10 c.c. in 50 c.c.	present in 10 c.c. in 50 c.c.	present	absent	absent	absent
C. Welchii Reaction	...	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent

TABLE 9.

**Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples
from Points on the Borough Council's Supply.**

Date of Sample:	March 6	June 5	August 2	Sept. 5	Dec. 4
Turbidity, parts per million, Silica Scale	5	5		5	5
pH. Value ...	7.5	7.3		7.3	7.3
Hardness: Total ...	21.5	21.0		20.5	21.5
Temporary ...	8.5	7.5		7.5	8.0
Free Chlorine Reaction ...	absent	absent		absent	absent
Parts per 100,000					
Total Solids, dried at 180° ...	32.0	31.5		31.0	32.0
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	3.0	3.1		3.3	2.8
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	0.20	0.24		0.14	0.18
„ Nitrites less than 0.001		absent		absent less than 0.001	
Free Ammonia ...	0.047	0.021		0.074	0.047
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0044	0.0056		0.0040	0.0040
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.065	0.040		0.060	0.105
Metals: Iron ...	0.015	0.020		0.010	0.015
Manganese ...	0.007	—		0.003	—
Bacteriological Results:					
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°C. in 2 days	2	13	10	7	0
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20°C. in 3 days	20	24	60	28	28
B. Coli ...	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
C. Welchii ...	„	„	„	„	„

TABLE 10.

Summary of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples
on Points on Tees Valley Water Board Supply.

Date of Sample :	March 6	June 5	August 2	Sept. 5	Dec. 4
Turbidity, parts per million Silica Scale	—	5		5	5
pH. Value ...	7.3	7.4		7.3	7.1
Hardness : Total ...	5.0	5.0		6.0	5.0
Temporary ...	1.5	2.5		2.0	1.0
Free Chlorine Reaction ...	absent	absent		absent	absent
Parts per 100,000					
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	9.0	9.5		9.5	8.0
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	0.7	0.8		0.8	0.7
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
„ Nitrites ...	0.001 less than 0.001			absent less than 0.001	
Free Ammonia ...	0.004	0.000		0.0008	0.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0060	0.0048		0.0044	0.0088
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.580	0.430		0.620	0.840
Metals : Iron ...	0.015	0.020		0.005	0.015
Bacteriological Results:					
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 37°C. in 2 days	7	3	9	5	5
Colonies per c.c. on Agar at 20°C. in 3 days	9	16	78	52	7
B. Coli ...	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
C. Welchii Reaction ...	„	„	„	„	„